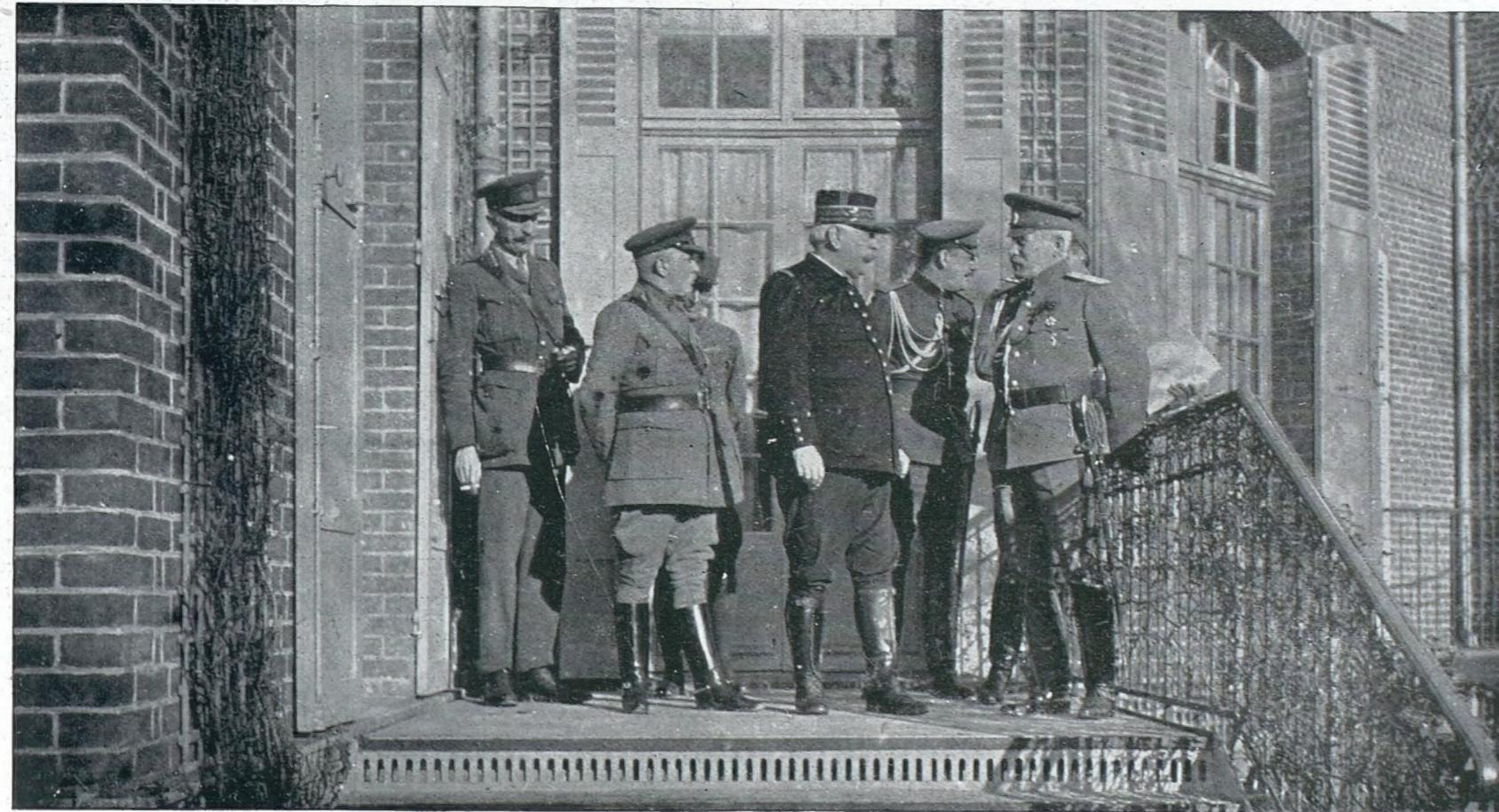


The Illustrated War News.



THE ALLIES' WAR COUNCIL : SIR JOHN FRENCH (SECOND FROM LEFT), GENERAL JOFFRE (CENTRE); GENERAL GILINSKY (EXTREME RIGHT).

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THE GREAT WAR.

THIS week has seen Germany denying with Reichstag fervour that she ever let slip a hint of peace-talk. It has also seen Great Britain enrolling a great force of men for future war. The points may be put into significant juxtaposition. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's large and elusive speech, in which peace, save in the shape of a Krupp-armour dove, was repudiated, and the glories of Germany all conquering and unconquerable were extolled, has a fitting answer in the stimulating response to Lord Derby's appeal for recruits. There is no need, of course, to strike a false balance in either matter. It may be said that Lord Derby's men were obtained mainly by a compelling form of mental coercion, just as it might be said—and has been said by that Wolff in wireless clothing—that Germany discussing peace measures is not a sign of German weakness; but this can be argued of both facts—they are both the result of moral pressure. The same subtle spiritual impulse which forced our young men to the recruiting stations in large numbers also forced the Germans to ventilate peace. It was not official compulsion in either case—merely the force of national moral attitude. And of the two attitudes I rather think the British is the one to make for national optimism.

I have mentioned before that the soul of the race was hardening to war, and I think we are experiencing a steady growth of that grim attitude. Reading Mr. Frederick Palmer's admirable book, "My Year of the War," I came across a sentence that seemed to express this outlook. It told

how our men at the front were convinced that this war was not to be won decisively by blockades, wearing tactics, and food scarcity in Germany, but by fighting. I consider the men at home are feeling this way too. We hear much about Germany's fast days and "fat" days, but we are now less impressed. Even the mathematical facts of Germany's hypothetical exhaustion of men fail to produce heated arguments in trains. Germany may be feeling the pinch of the war she has brought about, Germany's reserves may be dwindling—good; but let us smash her with the hardest and finest army we can get, anyhow. That is our attitude. We are looking to victory less in Germany and more in ourselves. Even our failures slip by us as we look ahead. We are melancholy, a little, about our position in the Balkans; but we simply say, "Well, we haven't finished with the Balkans just yet. When we're on the go we'll take the Balkans in our sweep." We are rather cast down about the Mesopotamia affair; but not because we think the setback is decisive, but mainly because an excellent force conducting a brilliant little campaign received a setback at the moment when its chiefest success seemed at hand. We do not minimise the strategic advantages



WAR ON THE CHRISTMAS-TREE; AND FOR SWEETS! GERMANY'S IDEA OF APPROPRIATE GIFTS.

These commemorative ornaments of the season of peace and goodwill are stated in the German paper they are reproduced from to be samples of the Christmas fancy goods being sold throughout Germany, as Christmas-tree ornaments and for holding chocolates and bon-bons. The craze takes permanent shapes as well. A Stuttgart art-school professor, it is stated, has furnished his house with such-like "ornaments"—with Zeppelin bombs for drawing-room ornaments, dining-room beer-jugs in the form of field-gun shells, hand-bells on his hall, study, and dining-room tables with Iron Crosses moulded on them, and so forth.

Germany may have gained; but the things have happened. We must put them behind, go on, and do better. It seems to me that, in spite of pessimists, optimists, and Mr. Lloyd George's "mottled skyists," the nation has resolved to go on and do better. Indeed, at no time have the massed choirs of "ists" made so little impression on the national purpose—perhaps the nation has already begun to go past them.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE NEW FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF: GENERAL CASTELNAU.

An official statement issued in Paris on the 11th said that, by the new Decrees, "General Joffre, while retaining the direct command of the Armies of the East and North-East, had entrusted to him the superior direction of our Armies on all Fronts," and that he has designated as his Chief of Staff General Castelnau, "who retains his rank as Commander of a group of armies."—[Photo, by Petit.]



ITALY'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE ALLIES' WAR COUNCIL: GENERAL COUNT PORRO.

General Porro, who represented Italy at the recent War Council of the Allies in Paris, arrived there on the 4th with his staff, and was met at the Gare de Lyons by officials of the French Ministries of War and Marine. He is Adjutant-General of the Italian Army. He visited Paris on a previous mission, and made a very favourable impression.—[Photo, by Guigoni and Bossi.]

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The situation is helping us. The situation is in a state of flux : that state is always one of anxiety, and in anxiety we grip our teeth more firmly. We are, of course, only really affected by one point of the situation, or at the most two, for the main theatres—the West, the East, and the Italian—are still officially more or less immobile. It is, however, unfortunate that the points of attention holding our minds should find us in anxiety. The Balkan position has not developed to our satisfaction during the week. The pause of the invaders' advance was, as suspected, but an occasion to mass heavily against the Franco-British holding their triangular front. Fighting has grown up with some fierceness, and the enemy, with force and conditions on his side, has been able to develop his plans more favourably than the Allies. The Bulgarians appear to be over-impressed with themselves. They speak of defeat and pursuit of the Allies in tones a little too loud. Undoubtedly they have attacked with some vigour, and have had numbers to back up their assaults, but there are no indications that they gave the Allies any really anxious moments.

The truth of the matter is probably that the French, failing to connect up with the Serbians on their left—the Serbs being unable to make a stand here—and finding this wing left in the air by the failure, were forced to retire to positions of greater safety. They appear to have fallen back through the pass of Demir Kapu, and fighting has been reported there, the "pursuit" in this sphere being no more than Bulgarian occupation of the ground relinquished. The enemy speak of heavy fighting that has given them victories on a line Davidovo - Petrovo, west of the Vardar, and at Gradetz and Hudova, to the east,

which have enabled them to drive the French south of Valandovo—fighting which indicates the enemy's hope of encircling the French left wing. On their side the Allies suggest their complete ability to hold off the attack, and though the enemy has come on with some dash, he has always been thrust back with ease. Particularly the British seem to have driven the Bulgarians off in bayonet actions, as well as by heavy gun-fire, though they too have retired from their front west of Lake Doiran. The engagements along the line are apparently of lively nature, the enemy striving with particular effort to flank the Allies or break a way through. Reinforcements have gone up, and on so compact a front we should never be in danger. Bulgarian fantasies of our "disorderly" retirement are not borne out by an examination of their captures in men and booty. They need not be believed.

The complication that will arise out of this is centred in our position in Greece, and particularly in our hold at Salonika. As the French official statement makes clear, the Serbian Army being out of the reckoning for the moment, the utility of the Allied force in Serbia has ceased. The Allies, then, are faced with the problem of either falling back to Salonika, or holding ground along the frontier until a happier occasion might give them reason for an offensive. The former course seems the most likely of adoption, and if the retirement is accomplished the Allies may have to go through a complexity of circumstances in which Greece, Bulgaria, and the Central Powers will also be entangled. What will be the Greek attitude? And will the enemy press beyond the Greek borders—with what results? These points, and the question of our purpose at Salonika, remain to be settled.

[Continued overleaf.]



The four officers whose portraits we give (and Flight Sub-Lieut. Harwood James Arnold, R.N.A.S.) have been appointed to the D.S.O. for operations against the "Koenigsberg." Squadron-Commander Gordon was in command of the Air Squadron. Flight-Commander Cull and Flight Sub-Lieut. Arnold performed a remarkable feat while "spotting" under fire. Captain Fullerton, in charge of the two monitors, conducted very successfully the operations in the river. Commander Wilson, also of the monitors, did most valuable work.
Photographs by Birkett, Swaine, and Russell.



NEAR THE SCENE OF BATTLE BETWEEN OUR TROOPS AND THE BULGARIANS: A BRITISH WATER-CART AT LAKE DOIRAN.

The War Office stated on December 12: "After sustaining violent attacks delivered by the enemy in overwhelming numbers, the 10th Division succeeded, with the help of reinforcements, in retiring to a strong position westwards from Lake Doiran towards the valley of the Vardar in conjunction with our Allies. The Division is reported to have fought well against very heavy odds. . . . Our casualties

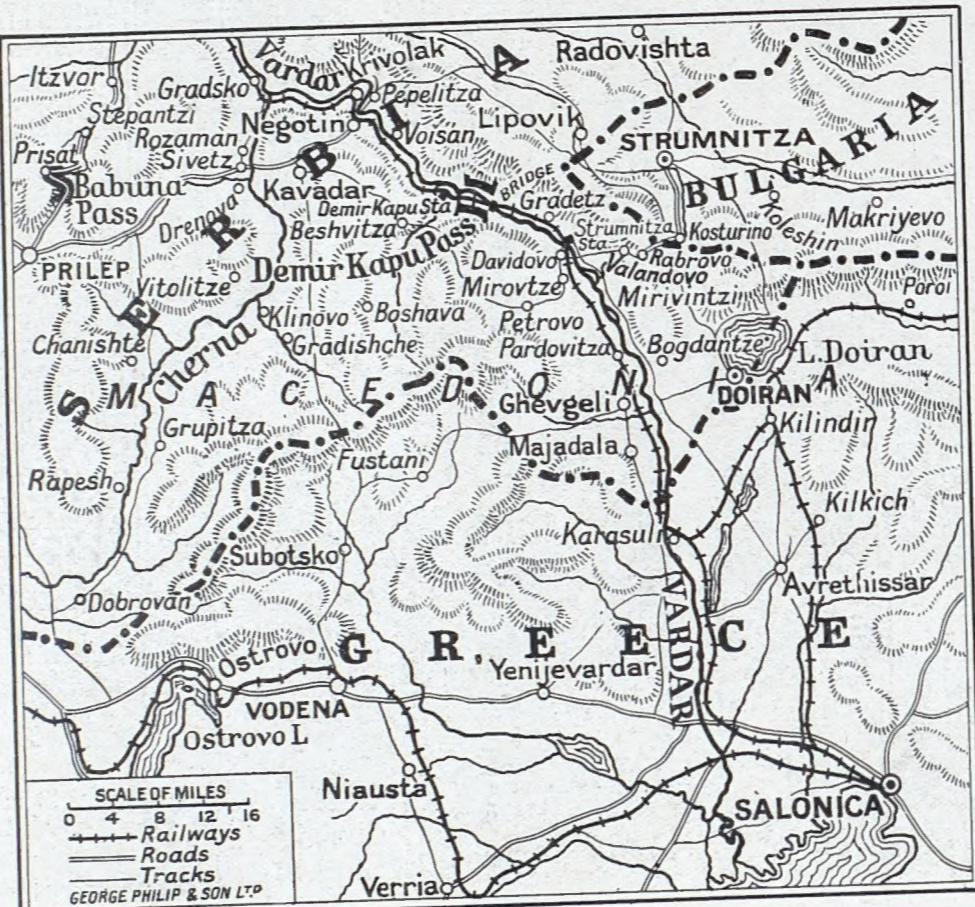
amounted to some 1500 men." A "Times" correspondent in Salonika reported that the Bulgarians had left on the field over 8000 dead and wounded after two assaults on the British lines north of Lake Doiran. They advanced, it is said, in massed formation, and were mown down by our fire. As regards our photograph, it may be pointed out that the military water-cart is provided with a filtering process

A great deal will depend on Greece, and, on the whole, the Allies appear ready to handle Greece firmly, if that should be necessary. The whole situation is ambiguous to a degree, and we can only wait on events. Of all the points, it might be said that Salonika is the most important. Salonika is in a position excellent in its strategic value to us, and to relinquish the post would be to relinquish one of the keys of the Near East. It is probable that our intentions are firmly knit on this point.

Of the setback in Mesopotamia there is little fresh to add this week. The British force has reached Kut-el-Amara, where reinforcements have been sent to it; but beyond the fact that apparently 300 casualties were the sum-total of men lost in the long retreat we have learnt no more from our own official sources. From the imaginative Ottoman we have learnt even more than can possibly be true. The Turks protest that they have followed and kept in constant engagement a routed army, that they have done so well that they have prevented the British from completely establishing themselves in the fortifications of Kut, that already they have a column at work in the region of Shaik Saad—that is, a position some twenty-five miles down stream from Kut—and that they have made great captures in shipping and camels and men. The true value of all these statements may be gauged from reports by the same hands. These tell of

the "flight" of the British Commander to Basra, and the capture of "flags," which the British regiments do not carry in action. Again, too, there is nothing in the Turkish generalisations to lead us to suspect any flurry on the part of the retiring British; and we may safely assume that these wildly romantic statements have more a desire to impress the Eastern mind than to maintain the truth. Especially does the enemy wish to gain over the wavering Persian mind by rococo stories of our defeat. Failing diplomatically in Persia, the Germans strove to swing the people over to their side by a savage outburst of sheer brigandage. At Shiraz the gendarmerie, with a number of German and Turkish mercenaries, attacked the British and Russian colonies, committed acts of assassination, and carried several people off as hostages. This, backed by the large exaggeration of Turkish victory on the Tigris, was expected to inflame the people against us. However, the Russians in Persia moved too quickly for the rebels, and, meeting their force, strengthened by detachments of Turco-Germans and machine-guns, between Teheran and Hamadan, trounced them so thoroughly that they broke and fled. By this stroke the Russians were able to seize the Sultan Baluk Pass, in spite of its fortifications, and to clear the road to Hamadan. The prompt action should have an excellent counter-effect and should secure quietness in Persia from hence onward.

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THE FRANCO-BRITISH RETIREMENT IN SERBIA: THE DISTRICT ROUND KRIVOLAK AND THE DEMIR KAPU PASS, KOSTURINO AND LAKE DOIRAN.

the road to Hamadan. The prompt action should have an excellent counter-effect and should secure quietness in Persia from hence onward.



SALONIKA TO REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES: AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GREEK COMMANDANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

According to the statements in the Press on December 13, King Constantine's Government had definitely issued orders for the withdrawal from Salonika of all Greek troops, except one Division, the normal garrison in the district. It was also notified that Salonika would be held as a base by the Allies, and that Colonel Pallis, sent to Salonika on a special mission, had been instructed to agree on all outstanding

questions of detail as to supply and transport with General Sarrail, the French Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Balkans. Our illustration shows the entrance-gateway to the Headquarters of the Greek General commanding at Salonika, which is upwards of fifty miles from the scene of the fighting near Lake Doiran.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

Following information of heavy German troop movements into Belgium, what appeared to be the dawn of an attack commenced in the Champagne on Dec. 8. This assault was made in the Souain area, apparently at Auberive, south-west of St. Souplet, and also north-east of Souain at Hill 193. At both these points the Germans gained small sections of trench, and seemed proud of the fact, for they continued to talk of their grip on them. The French, however, do not agree to this. They state they are making headway over both lines of German capture, especially that to the east of Souain, and in any case neither of the German advances was of personable nature. The promised German offensive has not, then, broken out here, nor has it broken out elsewhere, though there has been considerable artillery interplay from Het Sast in Belgium to the Barrenkopf in Alsace. If this should be the preparation Germany is making for her advance, it is unfortunate, for everywhere the Allies have had a marked advantage in shelling, as they are probably in a position to have a marked advantage at all times now.

The East is beginning to feel the grip of winter, for, beyond a little activity without gain of the enemy on the Dvina and in the region of the Styr, nothing has been reported. The Germans are probably strengthening their barrier lines here, and the Russians are undoubtedly preparing their big armies for the next major movements. The Italian front has been much hampered by winter conditions also. All the same, there has been a fair amount of infantry attacking on both sides, each



NEW ALLIED PROGRESS IN THE CAMEROON: THE SCENE OF THE RECENT FRENCH SUCCESSES NEAR YAUNDE, AND THE EARLIER BRITISH ADVANCE ON DUALA.

gaining entrance into trenches before Gorizia, and each being repulsed. The Italians, however, have made one good stroke on Monte San Michele, where they captured a strong and extended enemy entrenchment to the east of Peteano. One of the humorous items of the week has been the work of an Austrian Armada off the coast of Albania. This fleet of a cruiser (the *Novara*) and a flotilla of destroyers attacked the port of San Giovanni di Medua, and apparently played the deuce with the traffic in the Adriatic too—that is, the Austrians give this as their opinion. Three large and two small steamers, an armed steamer, a motor-vessel, and a batch of large and small sailing-ships fell to their guns, while the French submarine *Fresnel* was destroyed and the crew captured. What actually happened was the sinking of two small steamers, one of 390 tons, one "large" sailing-vessel of 30 tons, and a few small sailing-ships. The *Fresnel* was certainly destroyed, but she happened to be aground at the time, so that an attack upon her did not call for great dash and courage. Of such victories is Austrian naval power composed. The Allied naval activity is more to the point. On Wednesday Italian torpedo-boats shelled Sistiano, on the north-east shores of the Gulf of Trieste; and, earlier, a British submarine again made things lively in the Sea of Marmora, when she fired into a train on the Ismid Railway, sank the Turkish destroyer *Yar Hissar*, and destroyed a supply-steamer of 3000 tons, as well as four sailing-vessels carrying supplies. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: DEC. 13, 1915.

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LUMINOUS EFFECTS OF "INTENSE ARTILLERY PREPARATION": A GERMAN DRAWING OF THE SCENE BEFORE THE GREAT OFFENSIVE IN CHAMPAGNE.

In the German paper from which it is taken, the title of this drawing runs: "Before the third battle in Champagne: the luminous effect caused by the preparation of the great Anglo-French offensive by the seventy-hour artillery fire and fire-grenades, west of the Argonne, seen from between Senuc and Montcheutin." The straight line of poplars in the distance, in the left-centre of the drawing, it is

stated, marks the Cesnay-Condé road. That in the foreground on the right, with a German wagon-train advancing along it, is the road to Autry. After the battle, a captured German non-commissioned officer was reported to have said: "The French artillery began its bombardment hours before the main attack . . . Nothing like the violence and accuracy of the French fire can be imagined."



THE PRICE OF MILITARISM! GRAVES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IN NORTHERN FRANCE—ONLY A FRACTION OF THE ENEMY'S CASUALTIES.

Germany has already paid an appalling price in the lives of the flower of her manhood as a sacrifice to the ambition of the ruling Prussian despotism. Great as seems the number of these graves of German soldiers fallen on the invaded soil of France, they represent but a small fraction in the enormous total of the enemy's losses. An American correspondent who recently visited Germany wrote to the

"New York Evening Post": "During the renewed English and French offensive it is said the losses [i.e., of the Germans] were three times greater than during any similar period of the war. . . . It is reported that the Prussians alone have lost more than 2,000,000 men (in killed and wounded) up to this date. In all cases the Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian losses were grouped separately. In certain

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(Continued) SACRIFICES TO THE MOLOCH OF CONQUEST: ANOTHER GERMAN instances companies, and even entire regiments, were wiped out." Further lists of Prussian casualties have since been issued. Those numbered 370 to 379 contained 79,464 names of killed, wounded, and missing—a total even larger than the previous one, which included the German losses during the great French offensive in Champagne and the enemy's subsequent counter-attacks. By the middle of November

CEMETERY IN FRANCE, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE.
the total Prussian losses alone amounted to 2,178,918. Besides these, there have been issued 224 lists of Saxon casualties, 298 Württemberger, and 233 Bavarian lists, as well as 40 naval lists and others containing casualties among German officers and N.C.O.'s in the service of Turkey.—[Photos, by *Continphat* (left pair), and (right) by the Photographic Section of the French Army, supplied by the Universal Photo Exchange.]



A ZEPPELIN AT SOFIA! KING FERDINAND; AND THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG.
The German Headquarters report of November 10, circulated by wireless, contained the following announcement from Sofia: "The Zeppelin airship which ascended at Temesvar, with the Duke of Mecklenburg on board, has landed in Sofia. King Ferdinand and his Court witnessed the landing." Temesvar, at the time, was von Mackensen's Hungarian headquarters for the invasion of Serbia, and from there to



A ZEPPELIN AT SOFIA: QUEEN ELEANORA'S MEETING WITH THE "FLYING" DUKE.
Sofia, as the crow flies, is about 220 miles, on an almost directly south-westerly course. The illustrations on this page (photographs from a German paper) show the Duke in conversation with King Ferdinand and Queen Eleanora immediately after his landing. In the left-hand half-page photograph, the King is to the reader's left. The tall officer, facing the reader and the central figure of the

[Continued opposite.]



THE ZEPPELIN SENT BY VON MACKENSEN TO SOFIA: THE DIRIGIBLE IN FLIGHT ABOVE THE "IRON GATE" OF THE DANUBE.

[Continued.] group, is the Duke—Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg. In the right-hand half-page photograph, the Queen is the taller of the two ladies. In the full-page illustration, drawn by a German war-artist, the Zeppelin is seen in flight making for Sofia. It is heading down the Danube, and crossing near where the frontiers of Hungary, Roumania, and Serbia meet. The country to the right of the river (as seen

in the illustration) is Serbian territory. In the foreground is Orsova, the Hungarian border town, with, downstream, the island of Ada Kaleh. In the centre of the illustration, where the river makes a sharp bend, is the "Iron Gate," a narrow gorge between high and steep cliffs. In the background and to the left is the Roumanian town of Turn Severin.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XLVIII.—GENERAL ALEXEIEFF.

GENERAL ALEXEIEFF, the successor to the Grand Duke Nicholas, under the Tsar, as the Russian Chief of Staff, owes his present great position to sheer merit. He was born some fifty-nine years ago, and began life without any advantages, for his father was a humble sergeant. His talents, however, had the good fortune to attract the notice of influential friends, by whose interest he was educated for the army, and rose step by step until, in the earlier months of the present year, he was appointed to take the place of General Ruszky when that officer was compelled, owing to illness, to resign the command of the Northern Armies. In the present campaign he has held the post of Chief of Staff in the group of armies commanded by General Ivanoff, and later he became Commander-in-Chief of the whole north-western force. He has thus had the supreme direction of nine out of the twelve army corps operating on the eastern frontiers of Germany and Austria. His appointment as the Tsar's right-hand man, on the transference of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Caucasus, was a foregone conclusion, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all ranks. It is said, indeed, that there was not a single dissentient voice when Alexeieff's nomination was announced. His position has been anything but easy, for he assumed it at the darkest moment in the fortunes of the Russian arms. But this consummate soldier is a master of deep strategy, and he set himself to the most thankless of all tasks—that of temporary retreat—with the same skill as



RUSSIA'S REORGANISER OF VICTORY: GENERAL ALEXEIEFF,
CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.
Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

he would have used for a victorious advance. Before the fall of Warsaw, a visitor saw Alexeieff at work in a little Polish town far behind the battle front, and was impressed with his quiet mastery. There was no military bustle. Two sentinels guarded the door of headquarters, over which hung a small Russian flag. Besides the Staff, not fifty soldiers were in the place. The General controlled all the colossal movements by telegraph, and knew every phase of battle on his distant line of defence. With as much generalship as he had previously directed the invasion of Galicia, he now controlled the retreat from Warsaw, which he called "the most sanguinary episode of the war." Thereafter he led the armies safe from Vilna, and prepared the way for that new offensive which he is now successfully developing. General Alexeieff impresses those who know him by his coolness and his intellectual power. In the hottest hour of combat he is outwardly the simple and charming soldier who before the war taught strategy in the Russian Military Academy. His manner is almost shy, but behind all his quietness lies the keenest brain in the Tsar's service. His Staff officers are chosen for their seriousness and power of hard work, and between them and their chief there is the utmost harmony. Alexeieff is, by the way, an advocate of a less rigid censorship of war news, and has considerably modified earlier restrictions. He believes that much more could be told with perfect safety, and that overmuch secrecy deprives the army of a valuable bond with the nation. Such in brief, is the reorganiser of victory for the Russian arms.



SALVAGE WORK AMID THE WRECKAGE OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL: TWO RESCUED STATUES REMOVED DURING THE REPAIRING OPERATIONS.

Irreparable as may seem the damage that the German bombardments have inflicted on Rheims Cathedral, what temporary repairs and salvage operations are practicable have been taken in hand. Every effort has at the same time been made to remove under protective cover as much as possible of the statuary that has escaped destruction. The above illustration shows the work in progress, with two of the

statues brought outside. What can be done will be done, but the task is immense. As described by Mr. Arnold Bennett in the "Illustrated London News": "Scores, if not hundreds of statues, each of which was a masterpiece, are spoilt; great quantities of carving are defaced; quite half the glass is irretrievably broken."—[French Official Photo. Supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A MEDIÆVAL WEAPON REVIVED : A GRENADE-THROWER OF CROSS-BOW TYPE.
Various ancient weapons and devices have been revived in the war. The mediaeval cross-bow consisted of a bow of wood or iron attached to a wooden stock shaped like the butt of a musket. The bow-string was drawn back by a lever, and held taut by a notch. The short, metal-pointed dart was laid in a groove at the top, and the string was released by a trigger.—[Photo, by Wyndham.]



AN AIR-GUN AGAINST AIRCRAFT : A FRENCH PNEUMATIC TRENCH-CANNON.
This photograph shows a pneumatic gun used in the French trenches against aeroplanes. The men are wearing the new steel helmet. The use of compressed air for artillery was tried in America as far back as 1888, when Capt. Zalinski invented a pneumatic gun firing a 1000-lb. shell 2400 yards. Pneumatic guns are included in the shore defences of New York and San Francisco.—[Photo, by Alfieri.]

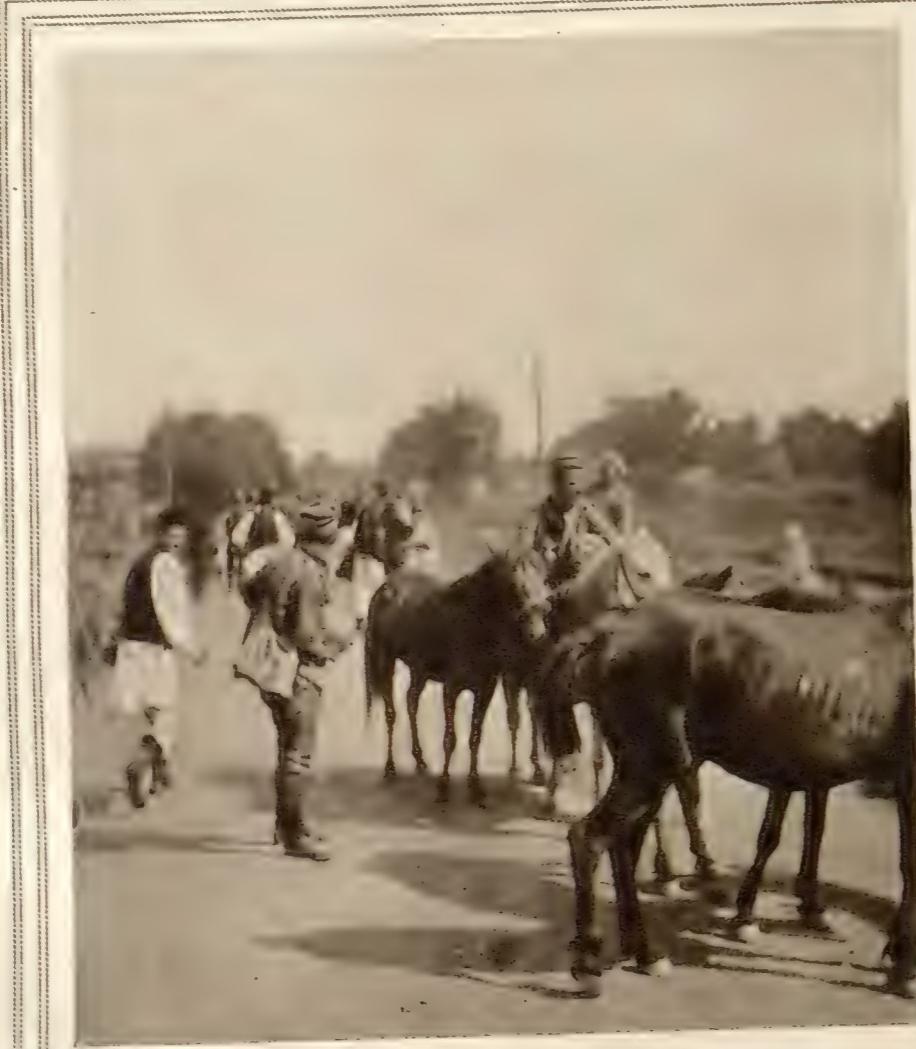


A PRECAUTION AGAINST THE UNSCRUPULOUS METHODS OF THE ENEMY AT SEA : NURSES' BOAT-DRILL ON A BRITISH HOSPITAL-SHIP.

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Taught by experience that the enemy navies are too unchivalrous and conscienceless to respect even the wounded, and those who are caring for them, the authorities are leaving nothing undone which can reduce the inevitable risks which must be faced even by nurses and the wounded on board our hospital-ships. Our photograph shows a group of the nurses on board the hospital-ship "Dover Castle," between

Suvla Bay and Alexandria, wearing their life-saving jackets at a boat-drill. The back view of the instructor in the picture shows clearly the nature of this precautionary measure against the peril involved in an attack by an enemy which holds nothing sacred—not even suffering humanity and those who are ministering to it in its helplessness and pain.



BALKAN MOUNTS: COMMANDERING HORSES AT A SERBIAN VILLAGE.

Horses are comparatively scarce in Serbia, their places being taken by draught-oxen, which are worked for agricultural and transport purposes. The country breed is a weedy, small beast, imported Hungarian horses being used for Army service. Before the present campaign a wholesale commandeering of native horses took place all over the land—one sweep at a village we see in progress.



THE BALKANS CAMPAIGN: A BRITISH RED CROSS PARTY RETURNED SAFELY.

Several hundred British lady nurses were engaged in hospital work in Serbia. Many went through the horrors of the retreat among the refugees, and others, with the Red Cross units they belonged to, have fallen into the enemy's hands. Lady Paget's unit at Uskub was one; but, happily, it is understood to be safe. One party, some of whom have returned to England, is seen above.



WITH THE BRITISH RED CROSS IN SERBIA: A PARTY IN DIFFICULTIES IN A QUICKSAND ON ONE OF THE MOUNTAIN ROADS.

Some of the British Red Cross parties who have been doing noble work in Serbia among the troops and the people all over the country, have experienced hardships of the most trying nature. Some have been with the Army looking after the wounded, and went through the retreat westward among the mountains. Some have been cut off and are apparently in the hands of the enemy. Others accompanied

the fugitive population in their tragic stampede from Nish. One constant difficulty has been the bad travelling caused by the lack of regular roads and the terrible weather of the autumn. Our photograph shows one party at an awkward place, and represents one of the countless incidents and difficulties which have had to be met and surmounted during their devoted work.

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THE "GABIONADE BICHAIN," NAMED AFTER A FALLEN ENGINEER-HERO: A FRENCH COMMUNICATION-PATH IN THE AISNE VALLEY.

A good deal has appeared in print about the elaborate and intricately constructed system of engineering works and roadways made by the Germans on the Western front to link their series of fortified positions and maintain lines of communication for the rapid passing to and fro of reinforcements in rear of the fighting zone. Less has been allowed to become generally known of the similar arrangements of the

Allies. The illustration shows a French communication path in the Aisne Valley, built of planks laid on fascines, with a fascine screen along one dangerous section, to allow men to pass in security. The signboard gives the name "Gabionade Bichain," after a heroic sapper who fell on duty. His memorial is certainly unique as well as appropriate.—[Official French Army Photo. per C.N.]



ON THE FRONTIERS OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND: ARMED GUARDS AND BARBED WIRE TO PREVENT CONTRABAND OF WAR PASSING.

Switzerland, entirely surrounded by nations at war, and only able to feed her people from home-produced sources for three months in the year, has to draw her supplies of grain from America through France. To permit the indispensable supplies to pass the frontiers, a special convention has been made with France under guarantees that everything allowed to pass is only for home consumption and nothing

contraband of war. Both sides of the border where the countries touch are guarded: Swiss military watch one side, French custom-house officials the other; while the entire frontier is barricaded with barbed wire except at authorised places. The illustration shows French douaniers and Swiss frontier guards (centre-left) fraternising in the extreme south of Alsace.—[Official French Press Bureau Photograph per C.N.]

WE reproduce here one of the series of eleven original water-colour drawings, dating from about 1750, of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, which Messrs. Hodgson will offer for sale on Friday, Dec. 17, at No. 115, Chancery Lane. The above drawing is one of those described as "six interior views of the Smithy and Power rooms, depicting artificers and workmen (the overseers in long, blue coats, scarlet vests, and blue knee-breeches) engaged in grinding powder, and other operations." This particular scene is doubtless one of the "other operations," and would appear to be something with boiling lead in it, but we have no data to describe exactly the processes represented. These contemporary drawings of work at the greatest of British arsenals in the eighteenth century are now of peculiar interest, and the more so as the records of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich are incomplete, dating only from 1760. The other drawings show the buildings, including the Tower House—the first home of the Royal Military Academy, and some old brass cannon. The drawing here reproduced, and the others of the series mentioned below, date from a period probably anterior to the earliest records of Woolwich Arsenal. According to Colonel Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt., R.A., author of a "History of the Royal Laboratory," the date of its establishment is not definitely fixed. The earliest reference to it occurs in a King's Warrant of the year 1670, which speaks of "Ye Tower Place neare Woolwich." It certainly existed in 1688, for Sir Martin Beckman, Kt., was appointed "Comptroller of our said Fireworks as well as for War as Triumph." In 1694 a Treasury paper was issued, mentioning an estimate for building a Laboratory in the Warren at Tower Place, Woolwich, and the Lieut.-General of Ordnance was given a residence in the Tower Place (which appears in one of the drawings offered for sale by Messrs. Hodgson). The Tower House was the first

[Continued opposite.]



MAKING MUNITIONS AT WOOLWICH ABOUT THE YEAR 1750: ONE OF THE EARLIEST
By Courtesy of Messrs.



DRAWINGS OF THE GREAT ARSENAL, THEN KNOWN AS THE ROYAL LABORATORY.
Hodgson, Chancery Lane.

1750 : ONE OF THE EARLIEST
By Courtesy of Messrs.

home of the Royal Military Academy from its birth in 1741 until 1806. The original Laboratory consisted of nine buildings, of which six were grouped, three on each side of "The Square." This space measured about 100 yards by 70 yards in area. It was laid out as a garden with a fountain (in one of the pictures it is a pool) in the centre. The garden now lies beneath the floor of the present factory. In 1783 Pitt intended to have recommended to Parliament the sale of the Royal Mills at Faversham, "it having been represented to him that the powder merchants could make better gunpowder and much cheaper than the King's servants." In "Hasted's History of Kent" (1778-99) we read: "In a place called the Warren, artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast; and afterwards proved before the principal Engineers and Officers of the Board of Ordnance, to which many of the Nobility and Gentry are often invited, who are afterwards sumptuously entertained by them. Gunpowder likewise, contracted for by the Office of Ordnance, used till within these few years to be proved here as to its strength and goodness, and whether it was fit for the public service." Woolwich Dockyard, it may be added, was founded as early as the reign of Henry VII.—if not before. The great ship Harry, "Grace de Dieu," 1000 tons, was built there in 1512, and, curiously enough, accidentally burnt there in 1554. The gun wharf was originally on what was the site of the Market Place, and from there it was moved to the Warren. Woolwich is often mentioned in the Diary of Samuel Pepys, who, it will be remembered, was made Secretary of the Admiralty in 1673, in the reign of Charles the Second. On May 28, 1667, Pepys records that his wife went to Woolwich "in order to a little ayre." References to Woolwich also occur in the works of other writers, but it seems to have but rarely attracted artists, which lends added interest to the drawings.



SMALL BUT ALL-POWERFUL AND FLYING A SPECIAL FLAG: A K.H.M. (KING'S HARBOUR MASTER) BOAT

Vessels large or small, British or foreign, must needs obey the commands of the K.H.M., who has been granted a special flag of office. His little craft represents the authority of British sea-power. The Admiralty regulations prescribe that a King's Harbour Master, or any officer acting directly under his authority, "shall . . . wear in the bows of the vessel a Union Flag with a white border and, in the centre of the flag, the letters K.H.M. surmounted by a Crown." King's Harbour Masters are at present appointed at the Dockyard Ports in the United

Kingdom—Chatham
Gibraltar, Malta, and
The Foreign Office



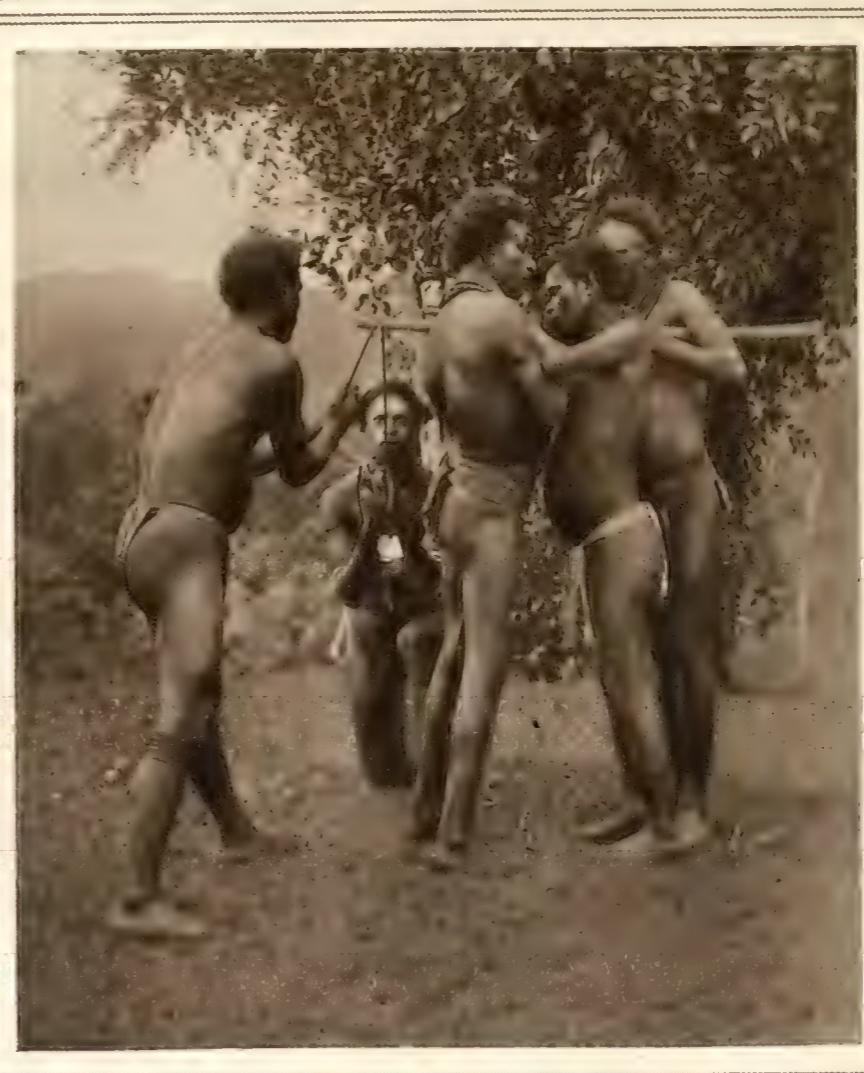
H.M. (KING'S HARBOUR MASTER) BOAT APPROACHING A GREEK MERCHANT-VESSEL.—FROM THE DRAWING BY CHARLES PEARS.

represents the authority of British
bows of the vessel a Union Flag
e Dockyard Ports in the United

Kingdom—Chatham, Sheerness, Dover, Portsmouth, Portland, Plymouth, Devonport, Pembroke, Rosyth, Cromarty, Queenstown, and Berehaven, and at the following ports abroad—Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malta, and Wei-hai-wei. The merchantman shown in the drawing is a Greek ship, the "Arta." Hellas is, of course, the name by which the Greeks (or Hellenes) know their country. The Foreign Office stated, on November 24: "No Greek ships are being seized, or held up, in the ports of the United Kingdom, and no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted, or is in force."



NEAR CONQUERED GERMAN NEW GUINEA: A PAPUAN WIDOWER IN "MOURNING." These interesting photographs, recently arrived from New Guinea, were taken since the conquest of the German portion of that island by the Australian expedition. The island of New Guinea (or Papua) was, before the war, divided into British, Dutch, and German sections, the German territory being known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The Admiralty announced on September 26, 1914, that the town and harbour



NEAR CONQUERED GERMAN NEW GUINEA: PAPUANS MAKING FIRE BY FRICTION, of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, German New Guinea, had been occupied by the Australian forces under Vice-Admiral Sir George Patey without opposition. The armed forces of the enemy were annihilated, and the British flag was hoisted at Friedrich Wilhelm, where a garrison was established. These photographs, our correspondent states, illustrate "some curious tribes and customs in the neighbouring parts

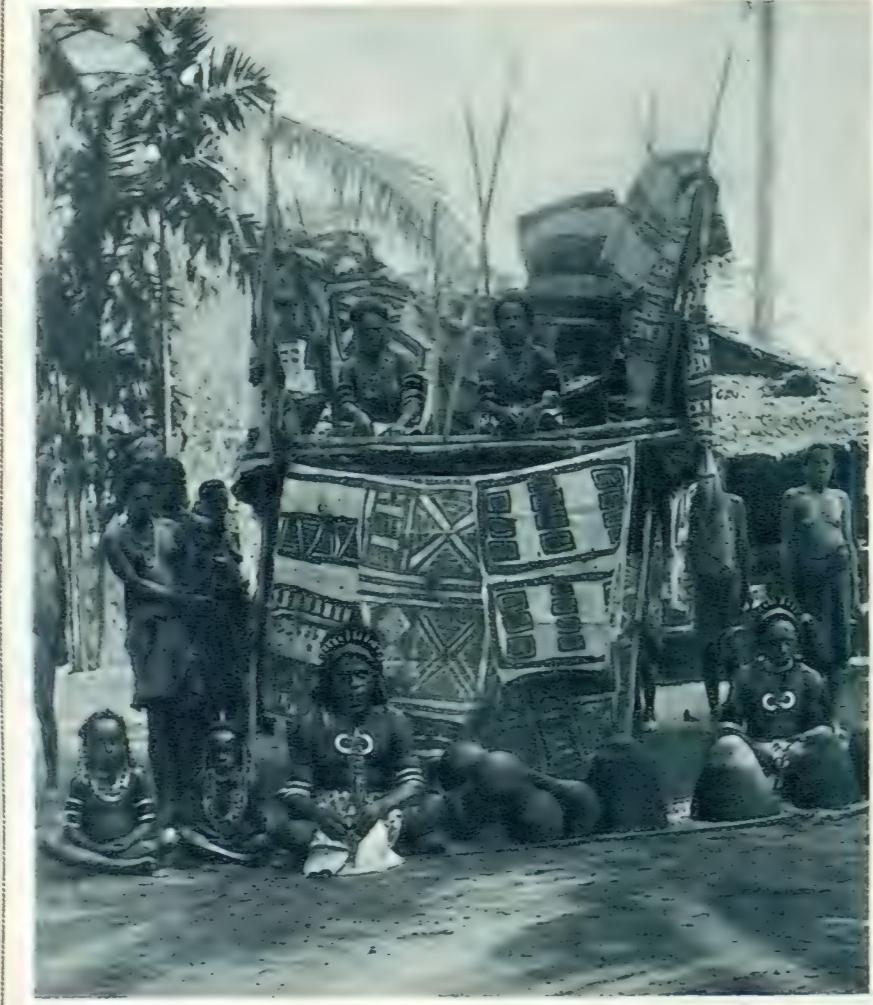
[Continued opposite]



ON THE BORDERS OF CONQUERED KAISER WILHELM'S LAND : A HOODED WIDOW EMERGING FROM SECLUSION, IN NORTHERN PAPUA.

Continued } Australian forces under
of Papua." As regards the left-hand photograph on the left-hand page, a Papuan in mourning is
subject to various restrictions until he is relieved of them by taking a human life. Sir Rupert Clarke,
who recently returned from exploring in New Guinea, says regarding this custom: "When a man is
dead, his relatives must get a head so that his spirit will rest in peace. They go out on a murdering

expedition and get their head from the nearest tribe they can surprise. It doesn't matter to them
whether the head is that of a man, woman, or child." Behind the widower is a row of pigs' skulls
strung from tree to tree, the usual method of displaying trophies. In the photograph on the right-hand
page the widow is the figure muffled in a hood of tappa cloth.



NEAR CONQUERED GERMAN NEW GUINEA: AN OROKAIVA COUPLE RECEIVING PRESENTS.
The circumstances under which the German portion of New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, passed to the British flag early in the war, are mentioned on another page of this Number, where are given further photographs of native customs, taken since that event and only recently come to hand. With regard to the above, that on the left of the left-hand page shows a bride and bridegroom of the Orokaiva



COIFFURES NEAR CONQUERED GERMAN NEW GUINEA: CANNIBALS OF THE KUMUSI.
tribe receiving wedding gifts. The bride (a second wife) is seen sitting on a platform beside the first wife. The gourds, pots, and pieces of tappa cloth are all presents. The Kumusi River, near which dwell the cannibals shown in the adjoining photograph, flows into the sea near the former frontier between British and German New Guinea on the north side of the south-eastern corner of the island.

(Continued opposite)



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Continued. NATIVE MEDICAL "SCIENCE" NEAR CONQUERED GERMAN NEW GUINEA: A PAPUAN SORCERER CHARMING ILLNESS FROM A PATIENT.

An instance of cannibalism on the Kumusi, of which two British mining prospectors, named King and Champion, were the victims, is mentioned in "Papua, or British New Guinea," by Lieutenant-Governor J. H. P. Murray. "One day," he writes, "when they were working at different places out of sight of one another, their rifles were seized, and King and Champion were speared, carried off alive, and

eaten in one of the villages near the right bank of the river. . . . In the punitive expedition which followed, Asepo, the principal chief, and, it was said, King's actual murderer, was shot, with twenty-eight others." The native sorcerers of New Guinea, such as the one shown on the right-hand page, largely use certain leaves supposed to possess magic curative properties.



WEAPONS PAINTED ON TOMBSTONES! HOW THE SERBIANS MARK THE GRAVES OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

Throughout Serbia, in all the village churchyards and town cemeteries it is the practice to distinguish the graves of officers and men of the Army by special marks and signs indicative of the profession of the deceased. His arms, gun, sword, pistol, according to the branch of the Service he belonged to, and any decorations or medals that he possessed, are painted on the tombstone over his remains. In the

illustration above may be seen painted on the smaller tombstone in the foreground to the right a pistol—apparently a crude representation of a revolver. In a recent issue we gave a photograph of soldiers' (or officers') tombs in Belgrade Cemetery, on which the dead men were depicted in their uniforms as well as with their distinctive Service weapons.



A VIEW THROUGH THE MUZZLE OF A MORTAR! MEN HAULING A GUN—A PHOTOGRAPHIC CURIOSITY FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT.

The muzzle of a mortar has in this case formed a novel and appropriate frame for a photograph, taken through it, of a number of Italian soldiers engaged in hauling one of their guns. The Italian artillery, no less than the Alpine troops and the engineers, has played an important part in the war with Austria. Though the advance on Gorizia was recently held up by bad weather, artillery operations

have steadily continued all along the front. A Rome communiqué on the 9th stated: "At several places the enemy endeavoured to interrupt our consolidated works, but the exact fire of our batteries nullified their efforts"; and on the 10th: "Artillery activity continues on both sides. Our artillery dispersed working parties and supply-columns in the valley of San Pellegrino."—[Photo. by Record Press.]



A DARDANELLES HERO "SNAPPED": COMMANDER ROBINSON, V.C., RETURNING WOUNDED.
This "snap" of Commander Eric Robinson, R.N., who was unconscious of being photographed, was taken on board a British liner during his homeward voyage. The record of his V.C. stated that he "advanced alone, under heavy fire, into an enemy's gun position, which might well have been occupied, and, destroying a 4-inch gun, returned to his party for another charge, with which the second gun was destroyed."



A DARDANELLES DOG "SNAPPED": "ACHI BABA" TAKEN AT LAST—AT PERTH!
"Achi Baba" is a little dog who was born in the trenches in Gallipoli, and became the property of Private J. Menton, of the Dublin Fusiliers. On being invalided home, Private Menton brought it with him to Perth. As the dog could not be admitted to the Red Cross hospital there, a local resident undertook to look after it until its master was convalescent.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



WITH A MOTOR-CAR AS SALUTING-BASE: THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AT A REVIEW OF HIS ARMY IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas commands the second of the three separate army groups Russia has in the field. The first is the main group of armies confronting the Austro-German invaders, the supreme command of which the Emperor himself took over from the Grand Duke when the latter proceeded to the Caucasus. The third is that for operations against Bulgaria. The task before the Grand Duke is

of the most formidable nature owing to the difficult and mountainous character of the country, striking illustrations of which, from the pencil of Mr. Seppings-Wright, War-Artist of the "Illustrated London News," now with the troops in the Caucasus, have appeared in the pages of that journal. The Grand Duke is in Caucasian army uniform—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



WAR AMID THE BEAUTIES OF LAKE GARDA: LOOKING TOWARDS RIVA.

The war has brought the thunder of guns into many fair places of the earth, but there is none more beautiful in which their sound has been heard than the region of the Lago di Garda. It is the largest of the Italian lakes, and its narrow northern end, pushing up like a Norwegian fiord into the southern ramparts of the Trentino, is, or was before the victorious Italians' advance, in Austrian territory, along with the town



BY "OLIVE-SILVERY" BANKS OF GARDA: A CONCEALED ITALIAN GUN.

of Riva. Of the beauties of its southern end, with the little peninsula of Sirmio, Tennyson wrote in his poem, "Frater, Ave atque Vale": ". . . As we wander'd to and fro Gazing at the Lydian laughter of the Garda Lake below Sweet Catullus' all-but-island, olive-silvery Sirmio." "The lake," writes Augustus Hare in his "Cities of Italy," "has always been notorious for its storms, which rise and abate with equal

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CONCEALED ITALIAN GUN.

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THE AUSTRIAN END OF LAKE GARDA: ITALIAN SENTRIES NEAR RIVA.



4

HOLIDAY DELIGHTS IN WAR: ITALIAN SOLDIERS BATHING IN LAKE GARDA.

ldeness, sweeping down it from the Alps. . . . In ascending the lake . . . after passing Gargagno
character of the lake changes. The space between the mountains and the shore disappears, and the
mountains themselves, no longer clothed with olives, descend in savage precipices to the water, only opening
admit the lovely lemon-gardens of Limone. As we approach in the evening, the lamps of Riva cast long
streams of light upon the dark water, and the precipices are unspeakably grand. . . . A wonderful road
winds along the face of the mountains. . . . In descending the lake to Pesciera, artists will long to stop
at Malcesine, where there is an intensely picturesque old castle. . . . Goethe narrates how, while sketching
here, he was nearly arrested as a spy by the Austrian Government."—[Photos. by Brochere.]



WHEN THE RUSSIANS BROKE THEIR OWN RECORDS FOR GALLANTRY IN ATTACK AND FURIOUS HAND-TO-HAND

The desperate gallantry in attack which is a characteristic of the Russian soldier, and, in particular, of the impetuous stalwarts of the Siberian regiments, has been exemplified over and over again in the war. From Petrograd accounts, however, it would appear that all records for fierce fighting were broken in the engagement illustrated here. It was one of the battles of October in the Baranovitch district, on the upper reaches

of the Niemen, to the south-east of Dvinsk, bordering on the marshlands of Pinsk, where there is an important railway junction on the line from Vilna to Brody. The Germans held Baranovitch, and were attacked there. Two regiments of Landwehr, numbering between five and six thousand men, occupied the trenches round the village, with orders to hold on to them at all cost. They were attacked after a night

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FIGHTING : THE CHARGE OF THE SIBERIAN INFANTRY AT THE BATTLE OF BARANOVITCH, SOUTH-EAST OF DVINSK.

ND FURIOUS HAND-TO-HAND
shlands of Pinsk, where there is an
Germans held Baranovitch, and were
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of artillery fire on both sides, and defended themselves with stubborn endurance as the Russian infantry advance began with morning. The Siberian troops headed the onset. There was a charge to the outskirts of the German trench-line, and a sanguinary hand-to-hand struggle ensued. Both sides fought desperately, the combatants grappling man to man, many rolling over and over, tearing at each other. "Many of the

Germans fell to the ground and feigned death, and when the Russians passed over them, the Germans seized their legs and threw them down. . . . In one of the trenches not a single German remained alive, and after the battle the combatants were found clutching one another in their death-grip." Hardly even Homer in the most dramatic pictures of his Iliad contests gives us anything so fierce.—[Drawn by F. de Haen.]

HOW IT WORKS: XLVIII.—GRENADES, RIFLE AND HAND

THE hand-to-hand fighting which is of everyday occurrence in the present war has favoured the use of the grenade in its various forms. All consist of a small shell, or canister, containing an explosive charge which is designed to burst when it reaches the object to be destroyed.

Grenades are made to be thrown either from a rifle, a catapult, or by hand. They are exploded at the desired moment by a percussion-cap ignited when the grenade strikes an obstacle, or by a time-fuse which is lighted when or before the missile leaves the thrower. In the first case, the percussion-cap fires the detonator which explodes the bursting charge; in the second, a similar detonator is used, but it is fired after a lapse of about five seconds, the time occupied by the burning of the fuse. This length of time may be varied by altering the length of fuse employed.

In some cases the grenade is so designed that it can be adapted for use either by hand or from a rifle. The Marten-Hale is of this type (Fig. 1). It consists of a grooved steel cylinder (*A*) having a tube (*B*) through its axial centre, the tube being provided at its after end with "floating" striker (*C*). At its forward end is a percussion-capped detonator (*D*). The two are kept apart by a coil-spring (*E*). The steel cylinder (*A*) is reduced in diameter at its after end, and a collar (*F*) is screwed on the reduced portion. The collar is fitted with sloping wind-vanes which cause it to revolve as the missile passes through the air, and in so doing to screw itself so far back as to allow radial safety-pins (*G*) to recede and free the firing-pin. That, on the grenade striking an obstacle, is carried forward by its own momentum, overcoming the pressure of the separating spring (*E*), until it strikes and explodes the percussion-cap attached to the detonator. So the explosion of the bursting charge of high explosive filling the shell of the cylinder round the central tube is caused.

The Hale "time" grenade (Fig. 2) has the usual grooved cylinder (*A*) carrying a detonator (*B*) in its centre, with a time-fuse (*C*) extending down

the centre of the hollow tail, or handle, the time-fuse being fitted with a percussion-cap (*D*) at its outer end. The extremity of the tail contains a spring operated by a striking-pin (*E*), which is retained in a "cocked" position by radial pins (*F*) at its nose similar to those employed for the same purpose in the percussion grenade (seen in Fig. 1). These pins are held in by an outside sleeve (*G*) to which the handle is attached, the sleeve being pressed up to its work by an exterior coil-spring (*H*). A removable safety-pin (*J*) passes through the sleeve and tail-piece when the grenade is not in use, and is only removed by the thrower at the last moment.

The action is as follows: The safety-pin (*J*) having been removed, the thrower grips the grenade by the handle at its extreme end and swings it forward in throwing it. The centrifugal force set up by the shell itself (*A*) during this swing pulls it forward against the exterior coil-spring (*H*),

so that the radial safety-pins (*F*) are uncovered by the sleeve (*G*). The striking-pin (*E*) is enabled to push them out of its way as the interior spring (*K*) drives it forward to strike the percussion-cap (*D*) on the end of the time-fuse (*C*) and cause the explosion of the grenade as soon as the fire passing along the time-fuse reaches



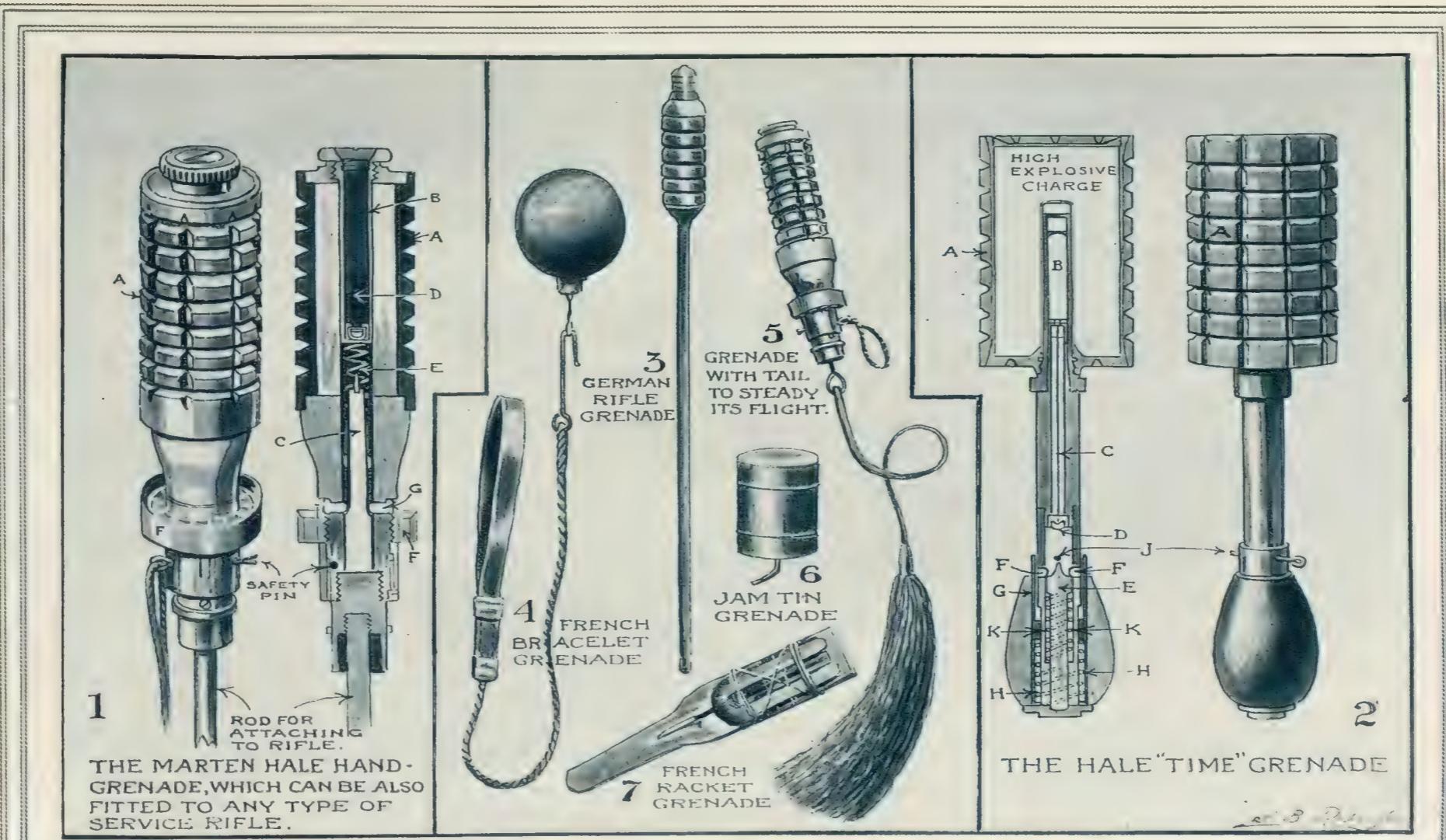
THROWING A GRENADE BY HAND: FROM FLING TO BURST.

This diagrammatic sketch shows the method of flinging hand-grenades. The average length of throw varies, according to the strength of the thrower and weight of the bomb, ordinarily between twenty-five yards and forty or fifty yards. From the moment of release to the moment of burst is five seconds, the time for which the fuse is set to burn.

the detonator (*B*). When thrown by hand, the Hale grenade has a rope tail attached to it to ensure it striking nose first. When fired from a rifle, a stick like that of a rocket answers the same purpose, and fits the barrel.

A time-grenade whose fuse is ignited by the thrower before he throws it becomes a source of danger to his comrades if the man be unfortunate enough to be shot whilst in the act of throwing. In that case he is likely to drop the missile with its ignited fuse in the trench amongst them. The Bracelet-grenade (Fig. 4), used by the French, is designed to overcome this difficulty. The thrower of this is provided with a leather bracelet to be strapped round his wrist, with, permanently attached, a length of cord bearing a hook at its free end. This grenade has a time-fuse which is ignited by the action of a friction-tube whose outer end carries a ring or loop for attachment to the hook on the thrower's wrist-line.

(Continued opposite.)



Continued.

HOW IT WORKS: XLVIII.—GRENADES—RIFLE AND HAND—IN EVERYDAY USE AT THE FRONT.

When the bomb is thrown, the ignition of the time-fuse does not occur until the grenade reaches a distance equal to the full length of the line, the extension causing the line to pull out the friction-tube. If the man be killed in the act of throwing, the grenade falls harmlessly beside him, as the line is sufficiently long to permit of its reaching the ground without pulling out the ignition device. Improvised

grenades are made in several different ways, according to the materials to hand. A jam or beef-tin, for one, filled with an explosive, and fitted with a length of fuse, is a device which is quickly made and is capable of doing effective work at short ranges. The fuse in this case has to be lighted before the missile is thrown.—[Drawings by W. B. Robinson.]



REPORTED CAPTURED BY AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE: LIEUT.-COL HON. H. D. NAPIER.
The Press Bureau announced on December 8: "Official report has been received that Capt. Stanley Wilson has been made a prisoner of war, while conveying letters from the Eastern Mediterranean to London. He was travelling in a Greek steamer which was stopped by an Austrian submarine. It has been ascertained that none of the papers taken from him were of importance." An unofficial message

CAPTURED BY AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE: CAPT. ARTHUR STANLEY WILSON, M.P.
stated that Colonel Napier was also taken prisoner, and that the Greek ship was the "Spetzai." Capt. Wilson, M.P. for Holderness, is the eldest son of Mr. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft. It is assumed that his companion was Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Dundas Napier, C.M.G., son of the first Baron Napier of Magdala, and former Military Attaché at Petrograd, Sofia, and Teheran.—[Photos. Elliott and Fry and Langfier.]



THE ROAR OF THE YOUNG LIONS: A GREAT PATRIOTIC RALLY OF THE MEN OF SOUTH LONDON.

From the outbreak of the war, South London has shown a spirit of patriotism not excelled by any other of the crowded districts which go to make up Greater London. Men for the Royal Field Artillery came into the recruiting field at an early stage of the war, and from that day to "Derby" days, the supply of young men from such suburbs as Camberwell, Brixton, and the districts spreading around them has

never failed. Our photograph shows the "Finish of the Derby" with part of its great crowd of fifteen hundred young men awaiting to attest at the Brixton recruiting office. It is, as has been said, the last lap that wins, and the final call made by Lord Derby has been answered with a "spurt" which will result in the victory which experts declare is a foregone conclusion.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



A DERBY DAY—NEW STYLE: LONDON'S "STRONG RIGHT ARM"—A RECRUITING SCENE IN THE CITY.

The City of Imperial London has never failed to live up to its reputation for loyalty, and Lord Derby's patriotic and inspiring appeal for more men has met with a superb response in the very heart of the capital of the Empire. All the world knows how the recruiting offices have been besieged by men not merely willing, but eager, to take part in the great war which is to stamp out once and for all the

curse of Prussian militarism. The recruiting officers have had to work both day and night, for "Derby" days in the City have been marked by Derby crowds, but for a purpose infinitely higher than that with which the phrase has hitherto been associated. The success of the great recruiting effort seems likely to have exceeded the most optimistic expectations.—[Photo, by L.N.A.]



THE GREAT RUSH TO JOIN THE ARMY UNDER LORD DERBY'S GROUP SYSTEM: RECRUITS BEING ATTESTED IN BATCHES AT CAMBERWELL.
During the last few days of the Derby scheme the rush to attest was so great that in many recruiting offices the medical examination of practically all the recruits attested was dispensed with till a later date. It was arranged, also, that it should be possible to attest on Sunday, December 12, which meant a one-day extension of the plan. The oath taken was as follows: "I, —— swear by Almighty God,

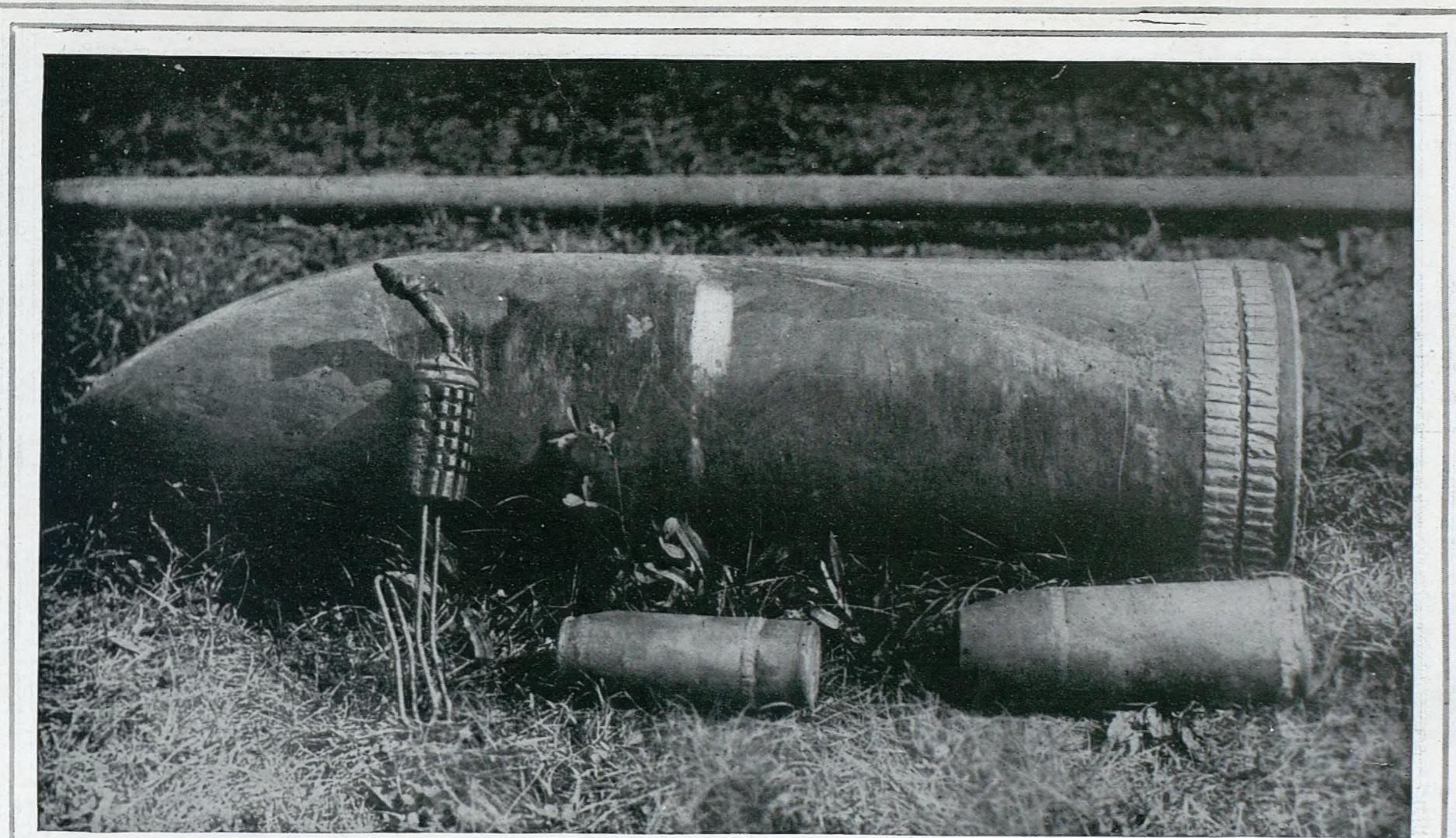
that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George V., his Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God."



HAULING IT ON TO THE "CATERPILLAR" TREADS: A BELGIAN GUN HAVING ITS WHEELS PREPARED FOR TRaversing HEAVY GROUND.

We have given from time to time many illustrations of guns provided with "caterpillar" wheels, to enable them to move over heavy ground in which they would otherwise become embedded and brought to a standstill. The above photograph is of particular interest as showing the method of bringing the gun-carriage on to this special kind of tread. As mentioned under a recent illustration of Belgian

cavalry, the Belgian Army has been thoroughly reorganised, and, it is said, is now well supplied with artillery including guns of heavy calibre. At the recent War Council in Paris, Belgium was represented by General Wielmans. A French official *communiqué* of the 11th stated: "There was a somewhat intense artillery duel in Belgium, in the district of Het Sast."—[Photo. by C.N.]



AUSTRIAN PROJECTILES FALLEN IN THE ITALIAN LINES: A MONSTER 305-MM. SHELL, TWO SMALLER SHELLS, AND A GRENADE.

It sometimes happens that projectiles, through falling into soft ground, or for other reasons, fail to explode, and provide those against whom they were fired with interesting battle-souvenirs. The two smaller shells seen in the photograph are, respectively, of 90 mm. and 75 mm. calibre. The grenade, it may be seen, has a handle of double wire which is hooked, possibly for carrying purposes. According

to recent reports, the Italians continue to make steady progress. A communiqué of the 12th stated, "In the region between the Giudicaria and Conci valleys our operations have given us the mastery of the fortified heights which ensure and complete to the north-west our occupation of the Bezzecca basin. Our infantry carried the strong enemy positions by assault."—[Photo, by Underwood and Underwood.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXVII.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 3/24TH BATTALION, LONDON REGIMENT ("THE QUEEN'S").

Reading from left to right, the names are as follow. In the Back Row: L-Cpl. R. Termini, L-Cpl. G. Ayling, Cpl. H. H. Dexter, L-Cpl. H. C. Hopkins, L-Cpl. G. Ross, L-Cpl. C. Tyre, L-Cpl. J. L. Chubb, L-Cpl. Fewell, L-Cpl. P. Coram. In the Middle Row: L-Sgt. Glen, L-Sgt. O. Huggett, Ordly-Rm.-Sgt. W. Smith, Pionr.-Sgt. H. Firth, Sgt.-Instr. Bowling, L-Sgt. S. C. A. Mills, Sgt. Barker, Cpl. G. Taylor. L-Cpl. Tizzard, Sgt. A. Shaw. In the Front Row: L-Sgt. Coburn, Sgt. F. Proud, Co.Q.M.S. G. J. Johnson, Co.S.M. R. C. Cox, Regt.Q.M.S. S. M. Rumsey, Regt.S.M. T. A. Osborne, Co.Q.M.S. H. J. Cannin

Sgt. Herman, Sgt. G. Dore-Boize. Seated on the Ground are: L-Cpl. Butters, Cpl. Addison, L-Cpl. W. S. Girling, L-Cpl. J. Emmett. "Don't Wait for Conscription, but be a Volunteer in your own local battalion, The Famous (24th) Queen's," was the stirring appeal the Corps sent out on handbills to the Kennington men, whose special Territorial regiment it is, some time before Lord Derby's national appeal. The 2/24th came into being within a few weeks of the outbreak of the war, the 1/24th having become over-full of recruits. They completed their training for the front some time since.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXVII.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/24TH BATTALION, LONDON REGIMENT ("THE QUEEN'S").

Reading from left to right, the names are as follow. In the Back Row: 2nd Lt. F. Matthews, 2nd Lt. J. R. D. Bushell, 2nd Lt. C. G. Shaumer, 2nd Lt. C. G. R. Cracknell, 2nd Lt. W. I. Morris, 2nd Lt. R. T. Hepworth, 2nd Lt. L. W. Mobberley, 2nd Lt. J. L. Ambler, 2nd Lt. H. J. Sanders, 2nd Lt. H. T. Broderick, 2nd Lt. J. Robinson, and 2nd Lt. B. H. Strachan. In the Front Row: Lt. J. McGregor, R.A.M.C. (T.), 2nd Lt. E. Darryll Hine, Capt. and Actg. Adj't. A. C. Bromhead, Major N. Marks, Capt. H. L. F. B. Nadaud, Lt. F. J. Cunningham, Lt. and Qr.-Mr. W. J. McArthur. "The Queens" take

their title as well as their badge of The Paschal Lamb as representing, in the London Regiment, one of the former Volunteer battalions of the Queen's West Surrey Regiment, transferred to a Metropolitan Territorial Division under Lord Haldane's Army reorganisation scheme of 1908. Detachments of the 1/24th, as Volunteers, saw service in the Boer War. In the present war the 1/24th have been at the front since March, and have brilliantly distinguished themselves in action, notably at the battle of Givenchy last May, as the Honours List in the "London Gazette" has evidenced.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXVII.—AT THE TRAINING
One and all belonging to the 3/24th have a fine example to follow in the doings of the 1st Battalion,
to which belong, among others who have won outstanding distinction in the war, Lee-Corpl. Keyworth
V.C., Capt. D. W. Figg, D.S.O., Lieut. C. G. Davis, Winner of the Military Cross, Co.-Sgt.-Major H. W.
Norris, and Privates H. J. W. Allen, E. Carr, N. H. Walters, D.C.M.'s. Photograph No. 1 is a training-

CAMP OF THE 3/24TH BATTALION, LONDON REGIMENT (THE "QUEEN'S").
No. 2 shows camp snapshot of company mess-orderlies lined up at the cookhouse at dinner-time. No. 3 shows a
trench-digging practice in progress, and a sand-bag party bringing up their supply. No. 4 shows a
man, as in the firing-line during an advance, digging himself in rapidly with his entrenching tool.
No. 4 shows a squad fallen in for a spell of strenuous work at trench-digging.—[Photos, by S. and G.]